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correct than the Gerhard edition; and in 1870 J. I. Kraszewski published the first and second parts of the *Memoirs* entire (*Biblioteka pamiętników i podróży po dawnej Polsce*, t. III.). If one adds to all this the fact that many Polish scholars have had access to the papers of Stanislas Augustus preserved in the Czartoryski Museum at Cracow, it is clear that the bulk of the material contained in the present volume was already, in one form or another, known to the world—or at least to that part of the world which reads Polish.

At any rate, we have here for the first time the king's own account of his life in full and authentic form. Owing to the methodical manner of their compilation—with the documentary evidence always close at hand—the *Memoirs* are, in general, accurate and reliable beyond most works of their kind. Occasionally, however, one comes upon a false date or an erroneous statement. For example, the king was certainly wrong in supposing (pp. 505–506) that his election was immediately due to Panin's courage in ordering Kayserlingk to disobey the empress and formally propose Count Poniatowski as Russia's candidate for the throne. The credit belongs to Repnin's bold initiative. And we now know that in the famous affair of the arrest of the Four Members at the Diet of 1767 Repnin was acting in strict accordance with orders from St. Petersburg, although the king asserts quite the contrary (p. 601). What chiefly detracts from the value of the *Memoirs*, however, is their manifestly apologetic character, their tendency to gloss over Stanislas's blunders, their reticences—for instance, with regard to his unavowable transactions with the Russian ambassadors—their exasperating silence on so many subjects. What lends them their chief interest is the light they throw upon the character of a king who was, perhaps, the most intelligent, cultivated, and charming man of his nation, but who was also fatally weak of will, corrupt at heart, and utterly devoid of moral courage and stamina.

R. H. LORD.

*Le Maréchal Mortier Duc de Trévise.* Par son Petit-neveu le Colonel FRIGNET DESPRÉAUX, de l'Ancien Corps d'État-Major. In two volumes. (Paris and Nancy: Berger-Levrault. 1913–1914. Pp. viii, 453; 477.)

NONE of Napoleon's marshals is less known than Mortier; no serious biography of him has hitherto been attempted. These two large volumes are apparently a small installment of a work which will by its bulk and documentation, if not in other ways, go far to remedy this state of affairs. They have been put together by a relative of the marshal who has had access to the well-stocked family archives, and who has further made appropriate researches among other documents. The book is in fact little more than a series of excerpts from documents, the author's comment being on the whole unimportant.

Mortier left no memoirs, but on the other hand he kept a journal, a dry and brief record of military orders and movements of troops, in fact the dry bones of his professional career. It may be said at once that to judge from the presumably copious extracts from this journal here printed, it is not of great importance for the period included in these volumes, though its evidential value is high, being a record kept by Mortier for his own use and entered at the dates of the events. The journal is supported by documents printed from letter-books containing copies of Mortier's correspondence; these begin to present some valuable features after his appointment to command the Army of Hanover in 1803—that is, the second part of the second volume. There are also some matters of value for Masséna's operations in Switzerland in 1799.

In addition to these family papers Colonel Despréaux has been to the Archives Nationales and to the Ministère de la Guerre, for such documents as bear on the marshal's campaigns. It may be doubted, however, whether his method of selection of these documents has been altogether a good one. He might well have printed those that related directly to Mortier, or again those that related to the campaigns that Mortier fought in and that were hitherto unprinted. He has done neither the one nor the other, but has given us a great mass of matter, nearly all of which is of very slight interest save in relation to the details of the administration of the French army. Very little of it is personal to Mortier, most of it is trivial, and not all of it is unpublished. It refers to the campaigns in the Netherlands, Germany, and Switzerland from 1793 to 1800, in which Mortier participated, and cannot be said to add appreciably to our knowledge of them. It appears probable, however, that with the next volume, which will carry the narrative to the Ulm and Austerlitz campaigns, more valuable material will be reached.

Mortier was reputed the tallest of the marshals, and the most honest; these volumes, including as they do many details of Mortier's administration of Hanover in 1803–1804, confirm the impression of his high integrity. Although he did not come into personal relation with Bonaparte until the Consulate, he was soon an established favorite and was appointed military governor of Paris. Napoleon was nearly a foot shorter than his subordinate and one day this amusing scene occurred. The emperor wanted a book from his shelves which he could not reach. The marshal pulled it down for him, and remarked: “Je suis plus grand que vous, Sire.” “Vous voulez dire de plus haute taille”, retorted the emperor.

Colonel Despréaux gives us no explanation of Mortier's rapid rise in the years 1798–1799. In the former year he was given the 23d Cavalry, having fought his way up steadily since volunteering in 1791. He became a brigadier-general in 1799, was promoted general of division on the battle-field of Zurich by Masséna in the same year, and lieutenant-general, commanding the Army of Hanover, by Bonaparte in 1803. It is the defect of Colonel Despréaux's documents, or of his method, that

too little light is thrown on essential facts, and too much on trivialities. His standard of accuracy is high, however, and he raises considerable hopes that the ensuing volumes may shed valuable light on the campaigns of the empire.

R. M. JOHNSTON.

*Le Chartisme, 1830-1848.* Par ÉDOUARD DOLLÉANS. In two volumes. (Paris: H. Floury. 1912-1913. Pp. 426; 501.)

THIS is an important book marred by one inexcusable fault; it has neither foot-notes nor bibliography. Particularly inexcusable is this failing in a book which deals in the minute factual knowledge of a field hitherto largely unexplored, and one which the student of social and economic history justly regards as exceedingly fertile and promising. And the real pity of the thing but becomes the more prominent as the genuine merits of the books are disclosed.

Mr. Dolléans has succeeded admirably in analyzing the economic misery in which Chartism found its rootage; the sudden shifting in employment brought about by machinery, the death-struggle of the domestic industries, the introduction of child and female labor, the violent fluctuation in wages and employment—these corollaries of the Industrial Revolution are more clearly and succinctly stated than in any book yet published. Mr. Dolléans has also, with all the epigrammatic wit and clarity of expression which characterize so many of the modern French historians, played his search-light on the rock-bottom explanation of the Chartist movement and of the Chartist failure. He relates, in full detail, the address of one Richard Pilling, a strike leader, before a jury, in which Pilling tells in simplest terms the bitter fight of one man against poverty, the old story of impossible hours, diminishing income, uncertain employment—and the vain attempt of a local strike against the manufacturer. This man, says Dolléans, “représente, mieux qu’ aucun autre, l’ouvrier chartiste, parce qu’ il reste dans sa simplicité malgré ses opinions politiques plus ouvrier que chartiste”. The efforts of the Chartists to get men of this condition in life interested in the Chartist movement are narrated with fullness. The story is vividly told of the competition met with here between Owenite, trade-unionist, and free-trader; and against the latter Mr. Dolléans launches justly his greatest scorn, the encounter between O’Connor and Cobden at Northampton, which he describes, being particularly significant and enlightening to us of the present.

But within the Chartist ranks there are very serious dissensions: the three leaders, Lovett, Bronterre O’Brien, and O’Connor are at loggerheads, divided not only upon tactics, but upon fundamental principles. The sympathies of Mr. Dolléans are decidedly with O’Connor and the physical force Chartists. He satirically refers to Lovett as “consecrating himself to popular education and school books for children”, and